

STYLEGRANGE LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 SEPTEMBER 2019

Bevan Buckland LLP
Langdon House
Langdon Road
SA1 Swansea Waterfront
Swansea
SA1 8QY

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019**

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STYLEGRANGE LIMITED
COMPANY INFORMATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

DIRECTORS: M G Johnson
Mrs S M Bevan

SECRETARY: M G Johnson

REGISTERED OFFICE: C/O Bevan Buckland LLP
Langdon House
Langdon Road
Swansea
SA1 8QY

REGISTERED NUMBER: 04481550 (England and Wales)

ACCOUNTANTS: Bevan Buckland LLP
Langdon House
Langdon Road
SA1 Swansea Waterfront
Swansea
SA1 8QY

BALANCE SHEET
30 SEPTEMBER 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	4		2,892,461		2,941,262
Investments	5		<u>2,954,972</u>		<u>2,954,972</u>
			5,847,433		5,896,234
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks		154,090		140,877	
Debtors	6	1,843,664		1,870,523	
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>210,618</u>		<u>208,451</u>	
		2,208,372		2,219,851	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>505,752</u>		<u>514,816</u>	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			<u>1,702,620</u>		<u>1,705,035</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			7,550,053		7,601,269
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due after more than one year	8		(4,000,478)		(4,248,963)
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES	10		<u>(37,840)</u>		<u>(38,286)</u>
NET ASSETS			<u>3,511,735</u>		<u>3,314,020</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital			2		2
Revaluation reserve	11		1,142,566		1,142,566
Retained earnings			<u>2,369,167</u>		<u>2,171,452</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			<u>3,511,735</u>		<u>3,314,020</u>

**BALANCE SHEET - continued
30 SEPTEMBER 2019**

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 30 September 2019.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2019 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:

- (a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.
- (b)

The financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Income Statement has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 30 June 2020 and were signed on its behalf by:

M G Johnson - Director

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019**

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Stylegrange Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

The presentation currency of the financial statements is the Pound Sterling (£).

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" including the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of certain assets.

Preparation of consolidated financial statements

These financial statements contain information about Stylegrange Limited as an individual company and do not contain consolidated financial information as parent of a group.

Turnover

Sale of fuel and goods in-store is recorded net of value added tax. Turnover is recognised when transactions are completed in-store.

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life or, if held under a finance lease, over the lease term, whichever is the shorter.

Freehold property	- 1% on valuation
Plant and machinery	- 5 - 20% on cost
Fixtures and fittings	- 10% on cost
Computer equipment	- 25% on cost

On the date of transition to FRS102 freehold property was measured at its fair value as at 30 September 2016.

The company has elected to use the fair value as at 30 September 2016 as its deemed cost, with no requirement to revalue its properties going forward

Impairment of assets

At each reporting date fixed assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If there is an indication of possible impairment, the recoverable amount of any affected asset is estimated and compared with its carrying amount. If estimated recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount is reduced to its estimated recoverable amount, and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

If an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carry amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but not in excess of the amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiary undertakings are recognised at cost.

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019**

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Taxation

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Hire purchase and leasing commitments

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts or finance leases are capitalised in the balance sheet. Those held under hire purchase contracts are depreciated over their estimated useful lives. Those held under finance leases are depreciated over their estimated useful lives or the lease term, whichever is the shorter.

The interest element of these obligations is charged to profit or loss over the relevant period. The capital element of the future payments is treated as a liability.

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts or finance leases are capitalised in the balance sheet. Those held under hire purchase contracts are depreciated over their estimated useful lives or the lease term, whichever is the shorter.

The interest element of these obligations is charged to the profit and loss account over the relevant period. The capital element of the future payments is treated as a liability.

Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019**

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Trade debtors, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating the interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the debt instrument to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019**

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was 21 (2018 - 24) .

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

4. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Freehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Computer equipment £	Totals £
COST OR VALUATION					
At 1 October 2018 and 30 September 2019	<u>2,933,800</u>	<u>135,496</u>	<u>126,161</u>	<u>65,347</u>	<u>3,260,804</u>
DEPRECIATION					
At 1 October 2018	132,340	101,355	36,617	49,230	319,542
Charge for year	<u>19,962</u>	<u>4,402</u>	<u>11,624</u>	<u>12,813</u>	<u>48,801</u>
At 30 September 2019	<u>152,302</u>	<u>105,757</u>	<u>48,241</u>	<u>62,043</u>	<u>368,343</u>
NET BOOK VALUE					
At 30 September 2019	<u>2,781,498</u>	<u>29,739</u>	<u>77,920</u>	<u>3,304</u>	<u>2,892,461</u>
At 30 September 2018	<u>2,801,460</u>	<u>34,141</u>	<u>89,544</u>	<u>16,117</u>	<u>2,941,262</u>

Included in cost or valuation of land and buildings is freehold land of £ 900,000 (2018 - £ 900,000) which is not depreciated.

Cost or valuation at 30 September 2019 is represented by:

	Freehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Computer equipment £	Totals £
Valuation in 2005	65,381	135,496	126,161	65,347	392,385
Valuation in 2008	1,379,042	-	-	-	1,379,042
Valuation in 2010	(399,088)	-	-	-	(399,088)
Valuation in 2019	<u>1,888,465</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,888,465</u>
	<u>2,933,800</u>	<u>135,496</u>	<u>126,161</u>	<u>65,347</u>	<u>3,260,804</u>

If freehold property had not been revalued it would have been included at the following historical cost:

	2019 £	2018 £
Cost	<u>1,882,825</u>	<u>1,882,825</u>
Aggregate depreciation	<u>114,056</u>	<u>95,228</u>

The company has taken advantage of transitional relief on adopting FRS102 which allows freehold property to be brought forward as its fair value and this value to be treated as the deemed cost.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

5. **FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS**

	Shares in group undertakings £
COST	
At 1 October 2018	
and 30 September 2019	<u>2,954,972</u>
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 30 September 2019	<u>2,954,972</u>
At 30 September 2018	<u>2,954,972</u>

6. **DEBTORS**

	2019 £	2018 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	87,481	108,454
Other debtors	59,519	26,294
Prepayments and accrued income	<u>9,624</u>	<u>8,302</u>
	<u>156,624</u>	<u>143,050</u>
Amounts falling due after more than one year:		
Amounts owed by related parties	<u>1,687,040</u>	<u>1,727,473</u>
Aggregate amounts	<u>1,843,664</u>	<u>1,870,523</u>

7. **CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR**

	2019 £	2018 £
Hire purchase contracts	15,355	13,942
Trade creditors	350,466	397,776
Tax	65,841	51,446
Social security and other taxes	3,617	1,755
VAT	30,879	30,001
Other creditors	12,240	11,946
Directors' loan accounts	20,000	-
Accruals and deferred income	<u>7,354</u>	<u>7,950</u>
	<u>505,752</u>	<u>514,816</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

8. **CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR**

	2019 £	2018 £
Bank loans - 1-2 years	60,005	60,005
Bank loans - 2-5 years	180,015	180,015
Bank loan over 5 years	660,069	660,069
Hire purchase contracts	20,417	35,773
Directors' loan accounts	-	233,130
Other creditors	-	(1)
Amount owed to group company	2,954,972	2,954,972
Property participation fee	125,000	125,000
	<u>4,000,478</u>	<u>4,248,963</u>

Amounts falling due in more than five years:

Repayable by instalments		
Bank loan over 5 years	<u>660,069</u>	<u>660,069</u>

9. **SECURED DEBTS**

The following secured debts are included within creditors:

	2019 £	2018 £
Bank loans	<u>900,089</u>	<u>900,089</u>

The bank loan is secured as follows:

- Unlimited inter-company guarantee between Stylegrange Limited, Millennium Service Stations Limited and Johnsons Retail Limited.
- Unlimited debenture over all assets of the company.
- Unlimited first legal charge over Pentwyn Service Station, Pentwyn, dated 01/10/2002.
- Personal guarantees made by the directors limited to £690,000

The loan facility is currently interest only and capital repayments are expected to commence in October 2020. The property participation fee is expected to be paid, as a bullet payment, around the same date.

10. **PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES**

	2019 £	2018 £
Deferred tax	<u>37,840</u>	<u>38,286</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

10. **PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES - continued**

	Deferred tax £	Other provisions £
Balance at 1 October 2018	38,286	38,286
Provided during year	(446)	-
Balance at 30 September 2019	<u>37,840</u>	<u>38,286</u>

Deferred tax balances have arisen from the origination and reversal of timing differences.

11. **RESERVES**

	Revaluation reserve £
At 1 October 2018 and 30 September 2019	<u>1,142,566</u>

12. **CONTINGENT LIABILITIES**

The company entering into a Property Participation whereby they will pay the bank 5% of the property valuation in 2019. This provision is included in creditors due after more than one year.

13. **RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES**

Entities with control, joint control, or significant influence over the entity

	2019	2018
£ £		
Wages	30,000	30,000
Amount due to related party	3,001,634	3,188,102
Amounts due from related party	<u>1,711,828</u>	<u>1,730,924</u>

14. **RECOVERY OF INTERCOMPANY DEBT**

The company balance sheet includes a debt of 1,687,040 (2018: £1,727,473 due from Johnson's Retail Limited, a related company. The related company has accumulated losses of £3,142,294 (2018:£3,172,203). The company is now making surpluses and the recoverability of this balance is dependent upon the company's ability to continuing making surpluses. The directors are confident that the balance will be repaid but accept that it will not be until the long term.

**CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
ON THE UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF
STYLEGRANGE LIMITED**

The following reproduces the text of the report prepared for the directors in respect of the company's annual unaudited financial statements. In accordance with the Companies Act 2006, the company is only required to file a Balance Sheet. Readers are cautioned that the Income Statement and certain other primary statements and the Report of the Directors are not required to be filed with the Registrar of Companies.

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Stylegrange Limited for the year ended 30 September 2019 which comprise the Income Statement, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW), we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed within the ICAEW's regulations and guidance at <http://www.icaew.com/en/membership/regulations-standards-and-guidance>.

This report is made solely to the Board of Directors of Stylegrange Limited, as a body, in accordance with our terms of engagement. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Stylegrange Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the Board of Directors of Stylegrange Limited, as a body, in this report in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release 07/16AAF. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Stylegrange Limited and its Board of Directors, as a body, for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Stylegrange Limited has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of Stylegrange Limited. You consider that Stylegrange Limited is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of Stylegrange Limited. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

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30 June 2020

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.